

"An all-around good shot. That's us."
—Chesterfield



Chesterfield
CIGARETTES
They Satisfy

FARM DEPARTMENT.

Immunity to Hog Cholera Lasting.

A series of recent experiments on duration of immunity to hog cholera following simultaneous inoculation of young pigs supports the conclusion that the protection is lasting. The investigations were conducted at Ames, Iowa, by specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Altogether 171 pigs, inoculated when a week to six weeks old and exposed to hog cholera, at times varying from 5 to 9 months and 26 days later, were found without exception to be immune to that disease.

Three of the pigs, however, died during the period of exposure from causes other than hog cholera.

There was no apparent ill-effect from the simultaneous inoculation in any of the pigs.

There was no difference in the immunity of pigs from immune and nonimmune sows.

Pigs that were approximately one week old received 10 cubic centimeters of anti-hog cholera serum and 1/2 c. c. of virus. Pigs that were three weeks old or more received from 15 to 20 c. c. of serum and from 1/2 to 3/4 c. c. of virus.

Immunity was tested by injecting 5 c. c. of virus into the animals when they had attained weights exceeding, in many cases, 200 pounds. None of the hogs contracted cholera. The experiments appear to disprove assertions by some observers that simultaneous inoculation of young pigs is not lasting and that immunity disappears at stages of growth variously placed from weaning time up to 50 or 60 pounds in weight.

Note—I clipped this from the Weekly News Letter, a publication of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and am giving it to you first hand. It answers a question that has been discussed for a long time.

M. L. McCracken,
County Agent, O. C.

The following article, clipped from the Farmers' Home Journal for March 4th, is all right as far as it goes. But—it does not say anything about farmers caring for the phones after they do install them; this care proposition is just like the care of machinery for a farm, some men will buy a binder and let her set in a fence corner between times—well you all know what happens—bet you can call half a dozen names right off like that.

Sure, but do YOU kick like a bay steer if someone says "we need such and such a sum, to string new wires, or so much to extend our switch board, or set new poles?" Do you?

And as a consequence does it take you from half an hour to half a day to call Jim Brown, two miles down the road? Couldn't you spend 50c a month more, and, more than likely, save 50 dollars some one time on one call? Telephones and good passable roads are merely forms of life insurance for Farmers and their families. Think it over.

The Farm Telephone.

The advantages to be derived from a telephone on the farm are innumerable. Some farmers who are unacquainted with many of the uses, benefits and pleasures of the telephone, hesitate to have them installed and there are others who positively refuse to have one even at a small price.

Perhaps the most essential and the most profitable use that can be made of a telephone on a farm is that it puts the farm resident in constant communication with commercial and trade centers and gives the city man the opportunity to reach him just as easily as he can reach any dweller in the city and vice versa. The advantages from the commercial side of the telephone are so numerous and so evident that it is needless to review them.

There are many farming communi-

ties where the beneficial results of the farm telephone have not been proven by observation having not been introduced into these communities and as it is usually necessary to "show" farmers there is a lack of interest in farm telephones in these communities.

There is no invention of the age so useful to the farmer. The more sparsely settled the community, the greater the need of the telephone. There is nothing that will add as much to the happiness of all members of the farmer's family and at the same time, render more important service, in the farm's business than the telephone.

Farmers, of all other business men, on account of their isolated locations are in greater need for the telephone than any other class of business men. Now, from the standpoint of economy, it can well be questioned if any farmer can afford to do without the advantages the telephone furnishes for in this day of high-priced labor, time is certainly money. Up-to-date farmers with products to sell do not offer them on the market today without first ascertaining the condition of the market. Instead of driving to town with a load and selling the product at anything offered, the farmer with the telephone ascertains what the price is and thus makes every trip to town a paying one. This kind of information can not always be found in the newspapers for they do not repeat the quotations of each locality in the country, only the current quotations in the city. There always exists a variation in the price in the country and in the city and it is not always the case that things are lower in the country. To sell hogs and other produce of many kinds, to country people at higher prices than are being paid for them in the city is not an uncommon experience in the life of farmers. Then there is also the reverse of the case when the city will pay better than the country and by the use of the telephone, the farmer is not disappointed when he takes his produce to the buyer, whether he lives in the country or in the city, for he has called him and has gotten his prices and he knows exactly what to do and what he will get. In such cases, the farmer will find that it doesn't take long to turn enough his way, to more than pay for his telephone service.

The commercial advantages of the farm telephone is great, but there is also the great social side which must never be overlooked. The telephone furnishes a break in the monotony of the farm life; keeps the boys and girls contented, gives the whole household the feeling that they are in touch with the outside world, especially on days when the roads and the weather are impossible. All of these are just a few of the advantages of the farm telephone which give it a value that can not be equalled by any other modern contrivance on the farm.

Exercise Care in Buying and Sowing Clover.

The great hindrance to an extensive planting of clover this year is the price of the seed, which has advanced to the unprecedented figure of 60 cents a pound wholesale for the best grade. High prices, however, should not stop the planting of clover and the return to proved rotations, but should serve simply as an additional reason for sowing the seed with the greatest care, according to United States Department of Agriculture specialists.

Plant the Seed Right.

Clover should not be planted at all unless it is planted right. Scattering expensive clover seed on poorly prepared ground is the poorest economy. The crop should be provided with a seed bed which is firm, moist, and fine, and the quality of the seed should be of the best. If the land is "sour" it should be limed for red and

sweet clover.

Probably the most certain way to obtain a stand of clover is to sow it with a drill alone, on especially prepared ground. Special clover or alfalfa drills are now available and when a sufficient acreage is being grown to justify their purchase the use of these implements is to be recommended. On smaller areas a regular grain drill can be used if provided with spouts leading from the grass seed box back of the shoes or disks. On most soils a better covering of the seed is obtained if the drill is equipped with chain seed coverers, as these leave a flat furrow. Unless the soil is in a mellow condition a shallow seed bed must be prepared for the drill.

When a drill is not available the seed can be scattered with a rotary spreader, a wheelbarrow seeder, or by hand. The ground however, must be in fine, mellow condition, which means that seedling must be delayed until the soil can be stirred once or twice with a spike-tooth harrow. When seeded in this way the seed must be covered, usually with a spike-tooth harrow, but sometimes with a heavy brush drag. One-half inch in clay soils and an inch in lighter soils is about the proper depth of planting. If the clover is being seeded in grain the seed bed may be prepared as above and the seed covered without injury to the grain, the teeth of the harrow being slanted slightly backward and the harrow run at right angles diagonally to the rows of grain rather than parallel with them. On land in winter wheat suspected of being sour lime may be put on and harrowed in lightly so as to mix it with the surface soil. This is not as good as liming in fall, but better than sowing red clover seed without liming. Burnt lime should be applied at least a week before seeding so that it may be mixed with the soil and not injure the seedlings.

Scattering Seed on Snow.

An old, familiar method of seeding clover is to scatter the seed on the snow very early in the spring. Just as the spring thaw commences. The frost leaving the ground, leaves the surface soil honeycombed with fine cracks, into which the clover seed falls and is covered. This practice is most successful on level fields evenly covered with a soft melting snow. It should not be attempted on hillsides or in deep snow, as the seed may be washed away. Neither should the seed be scattered on snow covered with a hard crust, nor on frozen ground, as a strong wind is liable to blow the seed into piles. Unless the clover can be sown before the frost is out of the ground one of the other methods of seeding should be employed as the weather late in the spring can not be depended upon to cover the seed.

Cheap seed like cheap fertilizer is always expensive. Cheap seed is cheap because it is poor. Because of the competition on the clover-seed market clover seed grades are based very closely on their actual value, and the buyer gets pretty nearly what he pays for. As has been remarked, "Buying cheap seed in order to save money is like stopping the clock in order to save time. There is no saving."

Clover Seed Easily Tested.

First-quality clover seed from a reliable seedsmen can usually be depended upon to possess good germination and be free from weed seeds. However, if there is any doubt as to the quality of the seed it can easily be tested for germination in the same way that corn is tested, by counting out 100 seeds and placing them in a sand or rag doll germinator for a week. The number of seeds which germinate in that time is the percentage of germination of the lot. The percentage of weed seeds is harder to detect, as many weed seeds resemble the clover seed in appearance. However, with the use of a magnifying glass the majority of the weed seeds can easily be seen. The percentage of weed seeds can be roughly determined by taking 100 seeds just as they come and counting out the weed seeds. Not all foreign seeds in clover are harmful but the farmer paying for clover seed should get it. A good quality of red clover seed should show at least 90 per cent germination and 99 per cent purity.

Home-grown Seed is Best.

During the past 12 months large quantities of Italian-grown red clover seed have been imported into this country. Tests have shown that seed grown in Italy produces plants which are less hardy and more subject to disease than plants from American-grown seed. If the season is favorable, the Italian clover may give satisfactory results but in general home-grown seed is more liable to make a good stand. When purchasing clover seed the buyer should insist on knowing the countries in which the various samples of seed were grown.

Wool Consumption Reaches High Mark in December.

A total of 64,000,000 pounds of wool, grease equivalent, was used

by manufacturers in December, 1919, or 26,000,000 pounds more than in December 1918, according to the Bureau of Markets' monthly report just issued by the Department of Agriculture.

The continued demand for fabrics made from the finer grades of wool is reflected by the percentages given in the report. Of the total wool consumed in December, 34 per cent was fine, 18 per cent one-half blood, 17 per cent three-eighths blood, 16 per cent one-quarter blood, 3 per cent low, and 11 per cent carpet wool.

Massachusetts continued to hold the lead in the amount consumed with 23,420,347 pounds of all grades, classes, and conditions, followed by Pennsylvania with 8,804,337 pounds; Rhode Island, 6,548,116; New York, 4,982,050. Connecticut, New Hampshire, Ohio and Maine used between 1,000,000 and 2,000,000 pounds, while in the Pacific coast States 363,078 pounds were used.

The total amount consumed, according to condition, were grease 46,165,984 pounds; scoured, 7,618,627 pounds.

The Farmers Home Journal prints the following:

Many prominent breeders of cattle and hogs are in Louisville this week attending the sales of the Kentucky Round-up. This is the second annual series of sales held at the Bourbon Stock Yards in Louisville under the auspices of the Kentucky Pure Bred Live Stock Association.

The sales opened Tuesday with the offerings of Holsteins and Poland Chinas. The Holsteins sale followed a show of the cattle. The fifty-six head of Holsteins sold for \$10,527.50, an average of 188. The top animal was a bull consigned by the well-known breeders, George Button & Sons, Franklin, Ky. It brought \$700 and was purchased by Palmer Bros., of Yorkville, Ill.

The forty-three Poland Chinas brought \$3,071 an average of \$71.40, the top being \$275, going also to Palmer Bros., of Illinois.

A detailed report of these and other six sales of the Round-up which will be held after this issue goes to press will be given in our next issue.

M. L. McCracken.

The Articles reproduced here were printed in the Farmers' Home Journal, recently, and they struck me as being worth calling your attention (Continued on 7th page.)

Helps Sick Women

Cardui, the woman's tonic, helped Mrs. William Eversole, of Hazel Patch, Ky. Read what she writes: "I had a general breaking-down of my health. I was in bed for weeks, unable to get up. I had such a weakness and dizziness, . . . and the pains were very severe. A friend told me I had tried everything else, why not Cardui? . . . I did, and soon saw it was helping me . . . After 12 bottles, I am strong and well."

TAKE

CARDUI

The Woman's Tonic

Do you feel weak, dizzy, worn-out? Is your lack of good health caused from any of the complaints so common to women? Then why not give Cardui a trial? It should surely do for you what it has done for so many thousands of other women who suffered—it should help you back to health.

Ask some lady friend who has taken Cardui. She will tell you how it helped her. Try Cardui.

All Druggists

DIRECTORY.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Judge—R. W. Slack, Owensboro.
Com'th. Attorney—C. E. Smith, Hartford.

Clerk—A. C. Porter, Hartford.

Master Commissioner—Otto C. Martin, Hartford.

Trustee Jury Fund—Cal P. Keown, Hartford.

1st Monday in March—13 days—Com'th. and Civil.

1st Monday in May—12 days—Civil.

1st Monday in July—12 days—Com'th. and Civil.

3d Monday in September—12 days—Civil.

4th Monday in November—12 days—Com'th. and Civil.

COUNTY COURT.

Meets first Monday in each month.

Judge—Mack Cook.

County Att'y.—A. D. Kirk.

Clerk—W. C. Blankenship.

Sheriff—S. A. Bratcher.

Superintendent—E. S. Howard.

Jailer—Worth Tichenor.

Tax Commissioner—D. E. Ward.

Surveyor—C. S. Moxley.

Coroner—E. P. Rodgers.

FISCAL COURT.

Meets first Tuesday in April and October.

1st District—Ed Shown, Hartford, Route 3.

2nd District—Sam L. Stevens, Beaver Dam.

3rd District—Q. B. Brown, Simmons.

4th District—G. W. Rowe, Centertown.

5th District—W. C. Daugherty, Baizetown.

6th District—W. S. Dean, Dundee.

7th District—B. F. Rice, Fordsville.

8th District—B. C. Rhoades, Hartford, Route 5.

HARTFORD.

Mayor—J. E. Bean.

Clerk—J. A. Howard.

Police Judge—C. M. Crowe.

Marshal—E. P. Casebier.

ROCKPORT.

Chm'n. Board—W. G. Her.

Clerk—N. H. Bratcher.

Police Judge—S. L. Fulkerson.

Marshal—Ed. J. Bratcher.

BEAVER DAM.

Chm'n. Board—W. T. McKenney.

Clerk—R. W. King.

Police Judge—J. W. Cooper.

Marshal—R. F. Stevens.

FORDSVILLE.

Chm'n. Board—W. R. Jones.

Clerk—Olla Cobb.

Police Judge—C. P. Kessinger.

Marshal—Grant Pollard.

OFFICIAL SCHOOL CALENDAR.

County Board of Education.

E. S. Howard, S. S. O. C.

Div. No. 1—J. M. Hoover, Hartford, Ky.

Div. No. 2—O. W. Duff, Fordsville, Ky.

Div. No. 3—H. L. Carter, Narrows, Ky.

Div. No. 4—Robert Goff, Rostine, Ky.

Div. No. 5—Otis H. Stevens, Beaver Dam, Ky.

Div. No. 6—Nat Lindley, Centertown, Ky.

Time of Meeting—1st Monday in February; 1st Monday in April; 1st Monday in June; 1st Monday in August; 1st Monday in October; 1st Monday in December.

County Board of Examiners 1919—E. S. Howard S. S. O. C., Ellis Sandefur, W. S. Hill.

Jan. 24 and 25—Common school diploma examination. Hartford, Beaver Dam and Fordsville.

May, 9 and 10—Common school Beaver Dam and Fordsville.

May 16 and 17—County teachers' examination. (White) Hartford.

May, 23 and 24—County teachers' examination (colored) Hartford.

June, 20 and 21—County and State teachers' examination (white) Fordsville.

June, 27 and 28—County and state teachers' examination (colored) Hartford.

July, 7-11—Ohio County Institute, Hartford.

Sept., 19 and 20—County and State teachers' examination, (white) Hartford.

Sept. 26 and 27—County and State teachers' examination (colored) Hartford.

Every Woman Wants
Paxtine
ANTISEPTIC POWDER
FOR PERSONAL HYGIENE
Dissolved in water for douches stops pelvic catarrh, ulceration and inflammation. Recommended by Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co. for ten years. A healing wonder for nasal catarrh, sore throat and sore eyes. Economical. For catarrhal cleaning and germicidal power. Sample Free. 50c. all druggists, or postpaid by mail. The Paxton Toilet Company, Boston, Mass.

Electric Bitters
Succeed when everything else fails. In nervous prostration and female weakness they are the supreme remedy, as thousands have testified. FOR KIDNEY, LIVER AND STOMACH TROUBLE it is the best medicine ever sold over a druggist's counter.

When The Day Is Over
When the household cares and the worries of everyday life have dragged you down, made you unhappy, and there is nothing in life but headache, backache and worry, turn to the right prescription, one gotten up by Dr. Pierce fifty years ago. Everything growing out of the ground seems intended for some use in establishing natural conditions. Dr. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., long since found out what is naturally best for women's diseases. He learned it all through treating thousands of cases. The result of his studies was a medicine called Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. This medicine is made of vegetable growths that nature surely intended for backache, headache, weakness, bearing-down pains, irregularities, pelvic inflammations, and for the many disorders common to women in all ages of life. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is made of lady's slipper root, black cohosh root, unicorn root, blue cohosh root and Oregon grape root. Dr. Pierce knew, when he first made this standard medicine, that whiskey and morphine are injurious, and so he has always kept them out of his remedies. Women who take this standard remedy know that in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription they are getting a safe woman's tonic so good that druggists everywhere sell it 'a liquid or tablet form.

Mothers use
Frey's Vermifuge
For the Children
A Safe, Old-fashioned Remedy for Worms
Safely five years' continuous use is the best testimonial FREY'S VERMIFUGE can offer you. Keep a bottle always on hand. It will help keep the little ones happy and healthy. 25c. a bottle at your drug, grocer or general store; or if your dealer can't supply, you send his name and 25c. in stamps and we'll send you a bottle promptly. E. & S. FREY BALTIMORE MD.

WILL YOU TAKE OUR GERMINAL REMEDY
A Treatment for WEAK LUNGS or CONSUMPTION
FOR ONE MONTH
A quick relief for that tired, run-down feeling, coughs, pains in chest, night sweats, hemorrhages, weak lungs or consumption. If it does not help you it costs you nothing.
OHIO MEDICAL CO. LOCK BOX 816 COLUMBUS O

USE LIV-VER-LAX
For Lazy Liver and the Troubles of Constipation.

Feel right all the time. Don't lay off from work for days by taking calomel when pleasant **Liv-Ver-Lax** keeps you on your feet, while relieving your trouble. Safer, too, and easy to take. Don't take anything else. You can't afford it. Eliminates poisons, cleanses system and relieves constipation. A natural remedy, natural in its actions, sure in its effect and certain in results. It won't be long before **Liv-Ver-Lax** will completely displace calomel in every home. Children can take it freely and with perfect safety. Every bottle guaranteed. 50c and \$1 in bottles. None genuine without the likeness and signature of L. K. Grigsby. For sale by S. M. WILLIAMS, - Hartford, CT